

HEADQUARTERS
191ST (US) GENERAL HOSPITAL
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SUBJECT: Final Report of 191st (US) General Hospital.

TO : The Surgeon General, Army Service Forces, War Department,
Washington 25, D. C. (THRU: Technical Channels)

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2. REPORT:

A. EARLY HISTORY:

The 191st (US) General Hospital was activated at Camp Berkeley, Texas, on 31 August 1944, in accordance with General Order No. 85, Army Service Forces, Headquarters 8th Service Command, dated 5 August 1944 and T/O & E 8-550, dated 3 July 1944 (1,000 bed). After completion of training the unit proceeded through the Boston Port of Embarkation and departed the continental limits of the United States on the USS West Point at 1655 on 31 October 1944. Following debarkation at Liverpool, England, on 9 November 1944, the unit moved to Camp Crookston, Scotland, where preparations for extended field service were further completed.

During the period 9-13 December 1944, the unit proceeded via Southampton, England to debark at Le Havre, France, after a cross channel journey on the Ship Cheshire. The unit was staged at Etretat, France between 15 to 20 December 1944, and departed for Verdun, France on the latter date. Enroute, plans for the operation of the unit were altered, and at Soissons, the unit was re-routed to Paris, and arrived at its ultimate destination at Villejuif, France on 22 December 1944. Establishment of the hospital in the Asile de Villejuif, 25 Ave de la Republique, Villejuif, France was accomplished as rapidly as the buildings were evacuated of the resident French psychiatric patients, and on 28 December 1944, the initial group of 292 patients were received. During the period 28 to 31 December 1944, 612 patients were admitted and 70 dispositions made.

B. OPERATION AND MISSION:

1. The Hospital is organized into Administrative and Professional Divisions, in accordance with the following plan:

Commanding Officer

Headquarters

Executive Officer

Adjutant

Personnel Adjutant, Military and Civilian

Plans and Training Officer

Special Service Officer

Information and Education Officer

American Red Cross

Medical Inspector

Headquarters (Cont'd)

Venereal Disease Control Officer

Reconditioning Officer

Administrative Division

Commanding Officer, Medical Detachment

Registrar

Commanding Officer, Detachment of Patients

Admission and Disposition Officer

Mess Officer

Supply Officer

Medical Supply Officer

Unit and General Supply Officer

Motor Transportation Officer

Utilities Officer

Principal Chief Nurse

Chief Chaplain

Professional DivisionMedical Service

General Medical Section

Cardiovascular Section

Communicable Disease Section

Gastro-Intestinal Section

Neuropsychiatric Section

Clinical Psychologist

Officers Ward Section

Surgical Service

General Surgical Section

Operating Pavilion Section

Orthopedic Section

Physical Therapy Section

Ophthalmological Section

Otorhinolaryngological Section

Urology Section

Röntgenological ServiceLaboratory Service

Pharmacy Section

Dental Service

Operative Section

Prosthetic Section

Oral Surgery Section

Outpatient Service

Dispensary

Prophylaxis

2. The mission of the 191st (US) General Hospital was at first to function as a link in the chain of evacuation hospitals, receiving patients from the front line installations and evacuating them to the U. K. and the Z. I. A little later the hospital was changed to a 120-day holding unit and definitive treatment given to patients. In the late spring of 1945, May, the hospital plant (Number 4324) was designated as a Neuro-Psychiatric Center and the majority of the cases handled from then until the unit ceased operation were patients in that category.

3. The strength of the 191st (US) General Hospital (Hospital Plant Number 4324) is given in the following Table I and graphically in Graph I.

BRANCH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
ANC	81	81	82	84	100	110	97	92	123	108	91
DC	5	5	5	6	8	8	6	5	7	6	0
HD	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1
MAC	10	10	10	13	15	13	14	16	15	11	5
MC	30	33	33	44	44	40	33	32	23	25	13
PT	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SN C	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	4	2
WO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
EM	449	446	439	591	518	521	534	530	609	515	515
AGD	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAC	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
CE	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
CH C	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2
INF	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
ARC	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
TOTAL	592	591	584	755	704	711	704	694	795	684	639
AVERAGE BED CAPACITY	593	651	797	1697	1943	1598	1621	1070	978	982	925

TABLE I

C. REDEPLOYMENT, CLOSING OUT, AND REASSIGNMENT:

Redeployment did not affect the 191st (US) General Hospital to any great degree until the inauguration of the "Green Project" in the fall of 1945. At that time ten Medical Officers were sent home on very short notice and replacements were slow in coming in during the last month of operation. The problem of losing officers, as well as nurses and enlisted men, was a major one.

The problem of closing out of the Hospital Plant 4324 was simplified by the fact that on 9 November 1945 the hospital was taken over by the 239th (US) General Hospital, as a unit.

One reason for many of the numerous problems encountered by the hospital was the constant turn-over in assigned personnel. This turn-over was not limited to Enlisted Men, but was shown very markedly in all sections, chiefly in the nurses, and administrative heads from the Commanding Officer on down through the various Section Chiefs. At present, when the unit is ready to leave the European Theater of Operations, there are none of the original nurses left in the unit, only four male officers and sixteen Enlisted Men. Such a reshuffle of personnel within a year's time is extremely high.

D. MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL:

1. Administration:

There were frequent changes made in the Commanding Officer and Executive Officer which made it difficult to establish a standard, fixed policy of operation and to develop along those lines. The Commanding Officers for this unit are given as follows:

Colonel Chester E. Haberlin, MC - - - 31 Aug 44 - 20 May 45
Colonel Paul Hayes, MC - - - - - 27 May - 4 Aug 45
Colonel John H. Nauman, MC - - - - 4 Aug - 3 Sep 45
Colonel Howard W. K. Zellhoefer, MC - 4 Sep - 23 Sep 45
Colonel Arnold A. Albright, MC - - - 24 Sep 45 -

The Executive Officers for the organization were:

Lt. Colonel Robert Driscoll, MC - - - 31 Aug 44 - 30 Mar 45
Lt. Colonel Samuel J. Newsom, MC - - - 30 Mar - 22 Sep 45
Major Ben Piskin, MC - - - - - 23 Sep - 30 Sep 45
Major William Reiner-Deutsch, Sn C- 30 Sep - 4 Nov 45
Lt. Colonel William J. McCarty, MC - 5 Nov - 24 Nov 45
Major Conan J. Peisen, MC - - - - - 24 Nov 45 -

There was a constant change in the heads of the various departments that made it even more difficult to establish a standardized routine in the various sections within the hospital, itself.

As the plant became a more specialized center for Neuro-Psychiatric patients, additional problems presented themselves. Chief among these was the fact that the unit was called on to handle large numbers of psychiatric patients, yet was not given sufficient trained personnel to cope with the problems. It was necessary to place officers, classified as Orthopedic Surgeons, in charge of psychiatric wards. Nurses, who were excellent general duty nurses, were placed on closed N.P. wards and there were no specially trained ward men assigned to the unit.

2. Personnel Office:

Administrative tasks and responsibilities of the Personnel Office began the day that the unit was activated. It has been the unfailing responsibility of this section to properly administer and maintain the personnel records for an average of 600 to 700 assigned people. This task was complicated by the fact that there was a continual change in the assigned personnel of the hospital. The majority of replacements, assigned to this unit from Reinforcement Depots and organizations which had never operated, did not carry records, which were up-to-date, or records that had been maintained according to current Theater directives.

A major problem presented itself on 15 March when the 253d General Hospital arrived for disbandment. Fifty-five officers and 533 Enlisted Men accompanied this unit. The Personnel Section of this unit assisted in the consolidation of their unit, but the burden of the work was completed by the Personnel Office of the 191st (US) General Hospital.

An additional function of the Personnel Section was that of administering the activities, in general, of the civilian personnel. This entailed the responsibility of maintaining time sheets and pay cards after civilian employees had been hired. French civilian nurses were hired early in January to assist the Army Nurses on the various wards. French maintenance men, women and men to operate the post laundry, mess personnel, gardeners, firemen and general utility men were employed to assist in the efficient operation of the hospital plant. The peak of civilian personnel employed by the hospital was 864 during the month of April. Shortly thereafter, the establishment of the German POW stockade, which provided 200 POW workers, made it feasible to reduce the number of French civilian employees. The number of POW's furnished the hospital plant gradually increased, and a corresponding number of French civilians were released, until there were but few civilians employed in the hospital.

3. Registrar's Office:

Initially, the Registrar's Office held jurisdiction over the Admission and Disposition, Detachment of Patients, and Sick and Wounded Section. During February, the work of all of the departments increased to such an extent that a re-organization was deemed necessary. The Admission and Disposition was separated and assumed the responsibility of admitting and disposing of patients, preparation of the Admission and Disposition Sheet, operation of the Dispensary, Out-Patient and Prophylaxis Service. The Detachment of Patients handled Administrative records, payrolls, Morning Reports, and other records concerning patients. The Sick and Wounded Office continued to handle the clinical records and the statistical section. A Finance Section was established in February. During March a receiving ward was established where patients were processed as to clothing, valuables, partial pay, and records before being sent

to their respective wards.

During the period from 9 June to 9 November 1945, the 191st (US) General Hospital treated 9,489 Army patients for a total of 180,529 patient days. Of these, 3,237 were neuropsychiatric patients, 5,189 were other diseases, 1,057 were injuries and 6 were battle casualties.

During the same period, 4,174 patients were returned to duty, 2,722 were transferred to other hospitals, 1,390 were evacuated to the Zone of Interior and 34 died. The great majority of the transfers to other hospitals were for the purpose of return to the Zone of Interior.

The work of the Registrar in processing the medical records of all these men was enormous. A locator file, both live and dead, was kept up-to-date. On each patient, the Field Medical Jacket (WD MD Form 52d) was completed and the diagnoses, operations and special treatments were typed on the WD MD Form 52c. A great many of the injury cases required line of duty investigations, thus necessitating a great deal of correspondence. Daily and weekly statistical reports had to be submitted, as well as monthly Sick and Wounded and Venereal Disease reports. Statistical graphs and charts were kept posted.

The job of the Registrar's Office was intensified by the fact that the character of the patients kept changing. From the start, the fact that Hospital Plant 4324 had previously been a French mental institution made it natural that the Army should use it for the same purpose. Therefore, during its eleven months of operation, the 191st (US) General Hospital specialized in handling neuropsychiatric patients. Along the same line, the hospital was also the prison hospital for all American prisoners in the Seine Section. But, as time went on, the 191st (US) General Hospital began receiving other Allied Forces, civilians of every nationality, RAMPs, other United States Forces, WAGs, and eventually German Prisoners of War. All these types of patients presented new difficulties in processing their charts and in corresponding with their organizations. Special reports had to be submitted, such as ETOUSA MD Form #1, Notification of Admission, Disposition and Death of Personnel in Hospitals, and the special weekly report to the British Army Staff in Paris.

E. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL:

1. Plans and Training:

Upon arrival of the unit at its fixed station at Villejuif, a more elaborate program of Plans and Training was instituted. Through the various hospital departments, sectionalized training was instituted with lectures given by the heads of the sections. In accordance with directives, a weekly program of the material covered was submitted by

these instructors in advance. On the wards training classes were conducted by qualified personnel. This last phase of our training achieved particular importance when the call for infantry replacements resulted in the depletion of qualified ward men and the substitution for them of men untrained in hospital work.

In collaboration with the general orientation program such subjects as military courtesy, prevention of venereal disease, the phases of the redeployment plan, the GI Bill of Rights were treated thoroughly, as were the shifting objectives made necessary by V-E and V-J Day.

2. Reconditioning Program

On 1 March 1945 the Reconditioning Program at the 191st (US) General Hospital was originated as a semi-independent company. All necessary company personnel were drawn from the ranks of the patients participating in the program.

The primary objective of the entire program was the reconditioning of the individual patient with the intent of reducing his stay at the hospital and returning him to an active duty status in the best possible physical condition. In order to achieve this objective, the following general policies were established: A systematic series of remedial exercises designed to strengthen specific parts of the body; carefully graded calisthenics; remedial group games; a complete sports program consisting of softball, volleyball, baseball, basketball, badminton, horseshoe-pitching, boxing, wrestling, Judo, and grass-drill; test marches graded according to military specifications; training films illustrating the points brought out in the daily instruction periods; and finally, periodic medical check-ups of each patient's physical progress. Individual participation in the various stages of this program were in all cases made after a complete appraisal of the patient's physical condition and rate of progress as determined by the test marches and the series of physical examinations.

The interest of competition was added to all these activities by league contests arranged through the 814th Hospital Center with rehabilitation groups from other hospitals and also with appropriate French teams drawn from the vicinity. Basketball and softball proved to be the two sports in which this competitive spirit was most readily aroused. In the French participation phase of this program, matters were arranged through the co-operation of the Association Sportif de Villejuif.

Throughout this rehabilitation and reconditioning program there was an average of 200 patient-participants.

Their instruction and general progress was materially aided by the facilities made available at Stade Karl Marx. The stadium was made available through the kindness of the Mayor of Villejuif, and its use enabled the physical instructors to provide indoor gymnastic activities, track meets, and a multitude of other indoor activities which would otherwise have been impossible.

The presence of a skilled staff including qualified physical instructors enabled this hospital to conduct an efficient reconditioning program and to modify it to meet the needs of the patients even when the emphasis was placed upon the treatment of mental cases as it was mid-way in the program, and despite the changes in staff necessitated by the redeployment program.

F. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES:

1-2. Unit Supply and Medical Supply:

The Supply Section of the hospital was handicapped by lack of warehouse space during the month of January. The largest problem confronting this section was property exchange. All assigned supply personnel were on call for property exchange at all hours of the day and night. A great number of items needed by the hospital were either not on the original list of equipment for the hospital or were found to be back ordered or were reported short.

The problems of supplying items of clothing to a large flow of patients, a great many of who do not stay at the unit more than 48 to 72 hours, presented a very difficult problem. In order to supply the necessary items it was found necessary to make numerous trips to distant Quartermaster Supply Depots.

Supply for the last period did not present as great a problem as the preceding one. Sources of supply for the various services were within short distance from the hospital site; thereby lessening the strain on the limited amount of cargo space available to a unit such as this. There was an additional favorable factor in that the depots had become better organized and more adequately stocked. The formal accounting was not introduced, yet an attempt had been made by higher echelons to standardize supply procedures. This standardization meant that more time and effort had to be devoted to the internal procedures within the organization, locally.

There was a very satisfactory laundry already established on the post when the unit moved in. Early in January the laundry was put into operation and utilized exclusively for hospital linens and unit personnel laundry service.

Approximately 70 French civilians were employed in the plant and laundried about 42,000 pounds, dry weight, of laundry a week at an operational cost of less than 2½ cents a pound.

3. Transportation:

The Motor Transportation Section of the 191st General Hospital has a remarkable record for their lack of any serious accidents during the period of operation of the hospital as a unit. During the months from 1 January to 25 June 1945, a total of 161,708 miles were covered by the drivers and from 25 June to 1 November 1945, an additional 237,750 miles were driven, giving a total of 399,458 miles without one serious accident.

The personnel of the Motor Pool were made up of 36 drivers and mechanics, one Motor Sergeant, one dispatcher, and one assigned officer. The personnel of the Motor Pool has been anything but constant, since there has been a continual turn-over in both Enlisted Men and Officers. In spite of this constant change in personnel, the section has always received and "Excellent" or "Superior" rating on all inspections from the Seine Section Motor Pool Inspector and has been on the Seine Section Honor Roll and received several commendations from the Commanding General, Seine Section.

There have been numerous trips to various parts of Europe and a majority of the men have visited most of France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany.

All maintenance work on the motor vehicles is done in the garage on the post. Each driver is held responsible for his own vehicle, servicing it himself and reporting any mechanical defect to the Motor Sergeant. Repairs to the mechanical part of the vehicle are affected by the skillful mechanics.

Motor vehicles are dispatched only for official business. Regular "Liberty Runs" are made into Paris, one in the morning, one at noon, and one at 1800 hours each day. Trucks meet all Metros at Port d'Italie starting at 2200 hours and ending at 0100 hours each day.

G. IMPROVISATIONS OF TECHNIQUES:

Only standard methods of treatment were used in the hospital.

H. CONSERVATION OF MANPOWER:

In order to ease the work load on the Enlisted Men,

French civilians were employed in the hospital. These civilians were used in many different ways; namely, as Nurses Aides, Maintenance Men, Orderlies, Firemen, and Barbers and Clerks in the Post Exchange. The maximum number of so-employed French personnel reached 864 during the month of April. In June, when the POW stockade was established at the hospital, German POWs were used largely to replace the French civilians.

I. HOUSING, WATER SUPPLY, AND LAUNDRY:

The housing of the hospital provided many problems even though the unit moved into the "Hopital Psychiatric". The buildings themselves were sufficient to house a 1,000-bed hospital, but were in extremely poor state of repair and needed extensive remodeling. This remodeling is discussed under the report of the Utilities in the next section.

The water supply was obtained from the Municipal Water Supply of Paris. The water source was the Seine River which is put thru a slow sand bed filter and then further treated with Chlorine (Cl) or Ozone (O_3) and received no further treatment at the hospital.

The laundry in the hospital was under the direction of the Unit Supply Officer and his report under Section V covers the laundry.

J. FOOD, MESSING, INSECT CONTROL, AND MAINTENANCE:

1. Dietetics

The messing facilities of the Hopital Psychiatric, when the 191st (US) General Hospital moved in during December, 1944, were adequate as far as the physical plant was concerned; however, the equipment was in very bad repair. The kitchen was by no means in any sanitary condition, nor was the mess hall entirely suitable for feeding all of the enlisted personnel, officers, patients, and civilians. Shortly after the establishment of the unit, separate messing facilities were set up for officers, which eased the load on the main mess hall. All patients were fed on the wards throughout the winter months, and, in the early spring, all ambulatory patients reported to the main mess hall for their meals. This procedure made it a great deal easier to serve warm food to the patients and eliminated reheating the food on the wards.

Shortly after the unit arrived, French cooks and helpers were hired to help in preparing the meals. After the POW stockade was established at the hospital during the late summer months, all civilian help was replaced by German POW labor. This change proved to be very satisfactory and with about half the number of persons doing the same amount

of work. The quality of the meals served always was high and an excellent standard of sanitation maintained at all times.

The following, Table II, is a summary of the number of people fed from 1 January 1945 to 9 November 1945 at the 191st (US) General Hospital, APO 887, U. S. Army:

JANUARY

Duty Personnel. . . .	80,519
Hosp. Patients. . . .	31,310
Fr. Civilians	5,699
ARC Workers	185
Total for January. . . .	117,603

JULY

Duty Personnel. . . .	53,053
Hosp. Patients. . . .	49,070
Fr. Civilians	11,960
ARC Workers	160
Total for July	114,243

FEBRUARY

Duty Personnel. . . .	16,716
Hosp. Patients. . . .	23,598
Fr. Civilians	10,908
ARC Workers	185
Total for February	51,397

AUGUST

Duty Personnel. . . .	22,703
Hosp. Patients. . . .	22,849
Fr. Civilians	10,622
ARC Workers	160
Total for August	56,334

MARCH

Duty Personnel. . . .	22,901
Hosp. Patients. . . .	55,843
Fr. Civilians	19,478
ARC Workers	185
Total for March. . . .	98,397

SEPTEMBER

Duty Personnel. . . .	21,058
Hosp. Patients. . . .	29,757
Fr. Civilians	5,142
ARC Workers	541
Total for September. . . .	56,498

APRIL

Duty Personnel. . . .	23,144
Hosp. Patients. . . .	20,765
Fr. Civilians	24,043
ARC Workers	185
Total for April. . . .	108,137

OCTOBER

Duty Personnel. . . .	22,055
Hosp. Patients. . . .	31,957
Fr. Civilians	5,695
ARC Workers	160
Total for October. . . .	60,867

MAY

Duty Personnel. . . .	21,594
Hosp. Patients. . . .	20,870
Fr. Civilians	22,606
ARC Workers	185
Total for May. . . .	65,255

NOVEMBER (1 TO 9)

Duty Personnel. . . .	6,745
Hosp. Patients. . . .	11,677
Fr. Civilians	1,645
ARC Workers	35
Total for Nov (9 days)	19,092

JUNE

Duty Personnel. . . .	19,305
Hosp. Patients. . . .	45,284
Fr. Civilians	15,877
ARC Workers	217
Total for June	80,683

Total transients and out-patients
from 1 Jan to 9 Nov. . . . 11,935

Total Dutch Guards 5,495

Total number of all people fed from 1 Jan to 9 Nov 1945. . . . 780,445

Total number of MEALS fed for same period. 2,075,385

TABLE II

The garbage disposal was taken care of by a French Civilian on a contract basis.

2. Medical Inspector:

This Section of the hospital has to do with the general sanitation of the post, both buildings and grounds. There were three Enlisted Men assigned full time to the department and one Officer, part time. The Medical Inspector's Office was very active when the hospital was first organized because in the rush of receiving patients the old type French beds were pressed into use, and these beds were infested with bed bugs and lice. A thorough and systematic spraying with DDT residual spray was carried out. Regular sampling of the water was carried out. Regular sampling of the water supply was carried out each month (12 sampling points), as was sampling of the ice cream prepared by the PX Fountain. Veterinary Sanitary Reports were made monthly to the Chief Officer.

3. Utilities:

The Utilities Section was charged with the supervision of the maintenance and repair of the buildings, grounds, and equipment of the hospital proper. When the hospital took over the plant and moved onto the grounds, they found everything in a poor state of repairs since France had been at war about four years and material, as well as machinery, wasn't available for repair work.

There were 16 wards, 9 administrative, 2 living quarters, and a number of smaller structures that were constructed between 1932 and 1937. There were 5 wards, 3 administrative, and 1 set of living quarters that were relatively new, being built between 1930 and 1935. M. Bernard Catcharry, Architect Engineer, Contractor of Paris was given the contract to make the necessary changes in the plant in order to convert it into a modern general hospital. This remodeling started in February and was completed in July, 1945.

Using French civilians, Enlisted Men, and at times a limited number of rehabilitation patients, the entire hospital was repaired and repainted. To add to the difficulty encountered by this department, all of the plumbing facilities of the hospital plant were old, and a large portion of it had to be replaced or needed constant attention from the plumbers. The electrical system was in very bad repair and not

sufficiently wired to permit the use of the various electrical appliances needed in the hospital; such as, the X-Ray, Laboratory Equipment, Dishwashing machines in the mess, and many other pieces of electrical equipment. As an emergency measure the Utilities installed field generating units for the X-Ray and Laboratory Service until a heavier line and transformers could be wired into the area. Bathing facilities were almost non-existent on the post, especially in the Enlisted Men's quarters, Building No. 9. The Utilities constructed shower rooms for this building; old latrines in the barracks were replaced; and all boilers repaired in order to heat the buildings and to supply hot water.

The Utilities and Maintenance Section supervised the construction of the new Operating Room, remodeled the Laboratory, Red Cross building, Post Exchange, fenced in the prison ward and barred the windows. An Enlisted Men's club room was constructed; also an Officers' Club; moving picture theater; a modern soda fountain installed; and headquarters was repainted.

A great deal of credit should be given to the Utilities for the running of the Hospital Plant, inasmuch as this department performed their work extremely efficiently. Starting with a plant that was in poor repair in January, 1945, they managed to produce a modern hospital unit that functioned smoothly and efficiently.

K. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL:

Veneral Disease Control assumes a major role when a unit the size of the 191st (US) General Hospital is operating in a metropolitan area such as Paris. An active program of control has been in effect ever since the hospital started operation overseas in December, 1944. This program included issue of mechanical and chemical prophylaxis kits with passes, venereal control lectures and moving pictures, unannounced physical inspection of the personnel and an active and progressive educational program. A maximum number of recreational facilities on the post were provided in the way of dances, soda fountain and moving pictures. The consistently low rate of venereal disease reported by this unit can be credited to (a) relative high work load; (b) high morale; and (c) the active educational and recreational program. The venereal disease rate for the unit is given as per 1,000 men per annum (See Table III):

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
RATE	41.5	0	0	67.7	0	68.5	64.3	0	0	25.2	37.2

TABLE III

L.M. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

1. Medical Services:

The activities of the Medical Services during 1945 fall naturally into three phases, determined by the operational situation facing the hospital. The first phase covered roughly the first two months, in which the hospital functioned such as an evacuation hospital. Large numbers of patients were received, triaged, and evacuated to rear echelon hospitals. The role of definitive treatment was restricted to those patients who could be quickly returned to duty and those whose physical condition prevented further evacuation. The second phase was initiated when this hospital was designated as a station hospital for troop units in the Paris and surrounding areas. This phase was characterized by greater emphasis on diagnosis and definitive treatment. The Medical Service was broken down into sections, and specialized departments were set up. The third phase, characterized by segregation of patients under specialists and general hospital type of investigation of disease was the natural result of the second or transition phase. It was made possible by the lessening of the flow of large convoys of patients from the front, lengthening of the period during which patients could be retained on the continent and by amplification of the professional personnel.

The personnel of the Medical Services have reflected the changing mission of the Hospital. In January there were in addition to the Chief of Medical Service only six medical officers and one psychologist -- the remainder of the officers being surgical. However by 15 June 1945, the number of medical officers had nearly tripled, as there were fifteen assigned and two on detached service in addition to the psychologist. The patient load of purely medical patients was difficult to determine during the early months due to the fact that necessity dictated caring for surgical patients on medical wards. Admissions to medical wards by month are shown in Table IV, also see Graph II.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV*
ADMS	1407	1140	965	1556	1356	1530	1270	835	848	803	880

*Nine days only

TABLE IV

The Medical Service, as such, found it could function more efficiently by setting up the sections of General Medicine, Neuropsychiatry, Infectious Diseases, Dermatology, Venereal Diseases, and Officers' Section. General Medicine was

further subdivided into Gastro-Enterology and Cardiovascular Diseases. Early in the year this hospital was designated for the care of General and Garrison Prisoners and the Medical Service was assigned the administrative responsibility thereof. A medical service officer is designated as prison officer and cares for all medical cases on that ward. Prisoner patients with surgical, neuropsychiatric, dermatologic and venereal diagnoses were professionally attended by officers from the departments concerned.

The most striking development in the Medical Services was that of the Neuropsychiatric Section as this hospital was designated as a Neuropsychiatric Center on 20 May 1945. In May there were 242 cases with 9 on the closed ward. In June there were 575 under treatment, 119 of which were closed ward cases. By the end of June the total number had increased to 940 with 170 in confinement. In addition to this number there were approximately 30 prisoner cases and 20 Officer patients under observation. Insulin-Shock Therapy was first used in this hospital in April, 1945, for the treatment of combat exhaustion. By May there were on an average of 40 neur-psychotic cases a week receiving Narcosis Treatment. Early in June 1945, electric-shock therapy was set up.

a. Personnel:

The Medical Services saw many changes in personnel during the last six months of operation due to the redeployment program and the fact that there were many high point officers in the service. Another situation that presented itself was the increasing number of patients on the neuropsychiatric wards. It became necessary in the latter part of June to transfer two medical officers from the surgical service to the medical service to care for neuropsychiatric patients. The situation seemed somewhat when a Neuropsychiatric School was initiated in the hospital on 25 June 1945.

During June 1945 the patient load on the Neuropsychiatric Service reached its peak, partially due to the fact that patients who had been boarded to the Zone of the Interior had to wait long periods of time for evacuation due to lack of transportation.

During September, twenty (20) Medical Officers were on the Medical Services besides the Chief of Medical Service, eight (8) of whom were engaged in duties in the Neuropsychiatric Wards, and of the total, eight (8) were on D.S. from the 229th General Hospital which assumed operation of the plant on 10 November 1945.

b. Patient Load:

The table of the daily average census on the Medical Wards by months is divided into the various categories of

patients treated. It can be noted that over a complete average, the load was highest on the Neuropsychiatric Wards since the hospital functioned as a Neuropsychiatric Center. (See Table V which follows)

DAILY AVERAGE CENSUS ON MEDICAL WARDS

TYPE OF WARD	MONTH					
	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	1 NOV-2 NOV
Closed WP	126	122	100	99	63	31
Open WP	582	654	581	541	834	216
Skin & V.D.	68	77	59	65	64	107
Contagion	9	14	5	8	10	8
Upper Respiratory Infections	52	63	38	51	38	29
General Medical	227	184	110	138	122	155
POWs	--	--	--	--	78	97
Officers	66	50	34	27	29	49
Females	1	3	2	3	22	45
Prisoners	99	103	101	117	113	103
TOTAL daily average census on Medical Wards:	1230	1270	832	849	803	820

TABLE V

c. Ward Space:

During the last six months of operation, ward space was a major problem and from time to time additional wards had to be opened or converted from Surgical to Medical or Neuropsychiatric wards as the patient loads in this service increased. The Officers' ward continued to be the responsibility of the Medical Service, although the Surgical Service continued to provide professional care of the Surgical patients. The same is true for the prison ward, while the medical service assumed complete responsibility for the female ward

which began receiving patients from other units in October. Also in October, the hospital began receiving Prisoner of War patients since the hospital that had been caring for them previously had been closed. Two wards had been opened for their care, one for Surgical cases and one for Medical cases, although the patient load was about equally divided.

d. Consultations

Hospital consultations continued to pass through the Chief of Service and were handled in the same manner as heretofore. Listed below in Table VI showing the consultations seen by the representatives of the services or sections listed below which passed through the Medical Service from 18 June 1945 to 9 November 1945:

TO:	<u>SURGERY</u>	<u>NEUROPSYCHIATRY</u>	<u>DERMATOLOGY</u>	<u>VD</u>	<u>GEN MEDICINE</u>
From Jan to Jun	1256	801	258		247
From Jun to Nov	938	574	304	53	306

TABLE VI

e. Professional and Administrative Meetings:

Professional and administrative meetings continued to be held bi-weekly and weekly respectively. However, as the over-changing of personnel increased, it became necessary to increase the number of administrative meetings and the professional meetings were discontinued temporarily. When Colonel Arnold A. Albright assumed command of the hospital, weekly clinical conferences were re-instituted and cases were presented alternately by the Surgical and Medical Services.

f. Board Proceedings:

Patients requiring more than 120 days of hospitalization continued to be boarded to the Zone of Interior by the Chief of Medical Service, the Chief of Surgical Service and Ward Officer concerned. When the Chief of Medical Service office moved to new quarters on 20 June 1945, that office typed and obtained all necessary signatures on the boards in an effort to speed up the procedures necessary for the evacuation of patients so that the Registrar's Office could report the patients ready for evacuation at the earliest possible moment.

Many boards were also held on patients returning then to duty that had been previously boarded for the Zone of Interior at other hospitals. This was due to the fact that many patients had been received at this hospital from other hospitals, and whose conditions were such as to require a total period of hospitalization for less than 120 days.

Many admissions were made to the prison ward for the purpose of holding a board on the individual.

g. Schools and Specialized Instruction:

Two continual neuropsychiatric courses were held at the hospital. The first course started on 25 June 1945 and the last course ended 15 August 1945. The attendance at these courses approximated thirty officers who were placed on D. S. with the organization, plus many of the regular staff of medical officers and nurses who attended some of the classes.

On 21 August 1945 a general medical school was opened. However, due to the shortage of officers on the Medical Wards, these students were assigned to assist Medical Officers on overloaded wards. Ward rounds were made daily with the group of students by the Chief of Medical Service at which time interesting cases on the Medical Service were discussed.

The Neuropsychiatric wards presented a continual need for the training of ward men, especially those assigned to the closed wards where there was a lack of sufficiently trained personnel to handle psychotic patients. Regular classes were held for these men by the ward officers and also by the Chief of the Neuropsychiatric Section.

2. Surgical Services:

The narrative of Surgical Services in the 191st (US) General Hospital is an inspiring one of overcoming many difficulties. For the months of January, February, and early March, the Surgical Services bore a tremendous burden, with a preponderant number of all patients requiring surgical care. It will be recalled that this period was the critical one of beating back the German break-through and cost America many casualties, especially requiring surgical care. During January, the operative room was also used for an orthopedic clinic and central supply. The only sterilizers and autoclaves were of the field type and were set up with the surgical equipment. Along with the confusion of uncrating and setting up the operating room equipment and instruments, 9 surgical wards of 120 to 212 beds each, were made ready and occupied. The cold weather and distance between buildings made it imperative that a ward of 75 beds be maintained in the same building as the operating room for

pre and post operative patients, and those seriously ill. Despite all this inconvenience and confusion, 289 operations were performed during January. From the original state of chaos, conditions rapidly improved. During the month of March 733 patients were operated on, and 2,401 surgical operations had been performed in the operating room by 15 June 1945. This does not include minor surgical procedures done in the Orthopedic, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Genito-Urinary Clinics that were functioning within a month after the unit started operation.

Courses of lectures and demonstrations were organized for the Unlisted Personnel to increase their efficiency and train new replacements. Clinic conferences are now held each week where professional and administrative procedures are presented, and discussed. Interesting and unusual cases, procedures and errors in diagnosis are brought up at these meetings.

Much has been accomplished in the physical set up. A new operating block was opened 21 May 1945. This is complete with separate rooms for clean, orthopedic and septic surgical cases. There are 9 operating tables and operating lights, 6 of them scalytic and 3 field type (wired). The surgical wards are grouped compactly around the operating room and the X-Ray Department is in the opposite end of the same building. A mobile X-Ray unit is kept in the operating room. Central Supply has been moved in the same building with the Pharmacy, Laboratory and Medical Supply, which is most convenient. There are separate wards for the following categories of surgical patients - general surgery, orthopedics, ENT, genito-urinary, proctology, seriously ill and pre and post operative cases; the latter two types being housed in the same building as the operating room. At the present time the surgical services, and all its branches are running smoothly under the third chief of service since the beginning of the year.

The 1st Hospitalization Unit from the 61st Field Hospital was attached from 29 December 1944 to 18 February 1945 to augment the surgical staff. The composition of the unit was 6 Officers, 5 Nurses, and 54 EM.

The number of patients treated each month is given in Table VII, below, also see Graph III:

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
TOTS	875	1085	2414	2701	2808	2059	2270	1738	1378	1188

TABLE VII

3. Roentgenology Service:

The X-Ray Service was established with the use of field equipment which placed certain limitations on the department. A very satisfactory motor-driven tilt table was constructed from captured German and French equipment. During the first few months of operation the amount of work done was somewhat limited, but with the establishment of the hospital as a station hospital, the number of patients seen increased a great deal. By the end of April all types of Roentgenological service were available to the hospital. The department was staffed by one officer and eight Enlisted Men. The number of patients seen each month are given in Table VIII, below (Also see Graph IV). These figures do not give a true picture of the volume of work done by the X-Ray Department as many of the patients had more than one picture made.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
PATIENTS	434	612	1292	1864	1854	1361	1221	874	643	828
TOTAL	434	1056	2488	4022	3676	7037	8228	9128	9776	10433

TABLE VIII

The cessation of hostilities in this theater and the redeployment of personnel did not materially reduce the activity of the X-Ray Department. There were several reasons for this: One: Other hospital installations in the surrounding area closed and unloaded their patients to the 191st (US) General Hospital, adding to the daily census; Two: There were more than the usual number of accident cases to deal with; and, Thirdly: The hospital became the holding unit for the patients flown in for disposition from other parts of the ATO. But even then there was less work than during the height of the battle. All the work was, as usual, cheerfully undertaken and skillfully done by the Enlisted Men of the Department.

The same machines that were an original part of the department caused no more than the usual minor difficulties and is further proof of the thoroughness with which men undertook their task. It should be further noted that the department was never intended to be utilized as an X-Ray Section in the plans of the French, but skillful reconversion made it very practicable.

4. Laboratory Service:

The Laboratory was located in the quarters that were occupied by the research laboratory of the French psychiatric

hospital. There were two Sanitary Corps Officers and one Medical Corps Officer assigned to the organization with 19 very well trained Enlisted Men. All types of standard laboratory procedures were provided by the staff--Chemical, Bacteriological, Hematological, Serological, and Pathological. All tests requiring the use of animals and Wasserman tests were referred to the General Medical Laboratory, located in Paris. The volume of work by the month is given in Table IX, below, (also see Graph V):

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
LAB										
TESTS	5,117	4,450	15,970	16,927	14,561	13,507	11,185	9,458	8,595	8,689

TABLE IX

The laboratory maintained a blood donors file and also a supply of whole bottled blood prior to the closing of the STO Blood Bank.

a. Pharmacy

The Pharmacy was located in the same building as was the Laboratory and was under the direction of the Chief of Laboratory Service. This branch was extremely fortunate to have eight registered pharmaceutical chemists assigned to it and an NCO in Charge who had many years of experience in pharmaceutical practice. All of the more common drugs were available and many of the less common ones on the shelves. The Pharmacy compounded many of the ointments and penicillin lozenges. During the last four months of operation this branch had charge of penicillin. All biologics were taken care of by this section.

b. Dental Service:

The Dental Service had six (6) Dental Corps Officers and 16 well-qualified Enlisted Men assigned. The clinic operated seven dental chairs and provided all phases of dental service--extractions, restorations, prosthetics, and surgery.

The hospital was made an Acrylic Eye Center for the Paris area in May, 1945 and served in this capacity until the hospital ceased functioning as a unit in November, 1945.

The total work done by the Dental Service is shown in Table X, below, (also see Graph VI). About one-third of all of the work done was drawn from Out-Patients and two-thirds from hospital patients and assigned personnel.

MONTH	TOTAL PATIENTS SEEN	EYES	PROSTHETICS
JANUARY	536	--	102
FEBRUARY	940	--	139
MARCH	598	3	184
APRIL	575	10	206
MAY	622	13	133
JUNE	1,504	18	218
JULY	826	5	212
AUGUST	672	13	176
SEPTEMBER	520	14	89
OCTOBER	624	14	104

TABLE X

6. Physical Therapy Service:

The Physical Therapy Service was originally organized as a subsection of the Orthopedic Section on the Surgical Service. Personnel assigned to the service were two Physical Therapy Aides and 6 well-trained Enlisted Men. Initially, the equipment and physical facilities were extremely poor and limited, but, after a few months of operation, a very well equipped plant was available. Complete hydro-therapeutic and therapeutic gymnasium sections were available in addition to all other types of therapeutic aids. The work performed by this service for the months of January through 9 November 1945 is shown in Table XI, below, (also see Graph VII):

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
TREATMENTS GIVEN	217	1869	4436	4309	4141	3808	4134	3170	2433	2010	

TABLE XI

7. Nursing Service:

One of the busiest services in the hospital was that of Nursing. A great deal of credit for the functioning of this section must go to the three chief nurses that headed the

department, Major Ines Maynes, Major Helen Jurneh and Captain Linda Huber, in the closing months of operation. The department operated under very difficult conditions for the whole duration of the operation of the 191st (US) General Hospital, and always did a most admirable job. For the period from January to June the department's allotment of Nurses was augmented by a varying number of French Civilian Nurses who gave bedside care; such as baths, feeding those who were unable to care for themselves, and preparing and serving trays to the patients.

Nurses were assigned to all wards of the hospital, including the prison ward and the closed Neuropsychiatric wards. During the month of August 70% of all nurses in the hospital were assigned to the Neuropsychiatric service. The work done by these nurses on this service was outstanding chiefly in handling the insulin-shock therapy employed for a while at this hospital for certain types of cases.

The monthly strength of the Nursing Service is shown in Table XII, below:

MONTH	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
ASSIGNED	81	81	88	94	106	112	89	87	98	91	91
ABSENT	0	4	1	10	6	9	39	30	14	30	0
TOTAL NURSES	81	85	89	94	106	121	128	107	113	121	91

TABLE XII

H. EVACUATION:

The evacuation of the patients through the hospital reached its peak early in the operation of the plant. During the first few months, the unit acted more as an evacuation hospital with patients staying no longer than was required to change bandages and send them on to the UK. Later, the hospital census became more stable and not so many were evacuated. During the last few months the hospital again functioned as a holding unit for XI patients, and shipments of 100 to 200 moved out at one time, both by air, though, through the 1st (US) General Hospital and later the 239th (US) General Hospital, and also directly to boatside.

I. WELFARE:

1. Special Service and Information and Education Office:

One of the most active departments in the hospital since

its activation, Special Service and I and I has been busy in every program which might possibly maintain the morale of the personnel at the highest level. The work has fallen naturally into three divisions, Special Services, Information and Education, and the Unit Library and each of these will be treated separately in this history.

Special Services began functioning overseas at Camp Crockett where the dance band provided music for several dances held at the Red Cross Club. On route particular effort was made to provide the troops with amusement in the form of all available small games. The major portion of the work, however, began once the unit took shape at its site in Villejuif.

Hindered by lack of space and equipment in the initial stages, the department began to function on a small scale almost immediately. Equipment for motion pictures was borrowed and films were shown. These were old and Grade B, but they were well patronized. Arrangements were made to provide entertainment in the form of French Civilian Shows and these were welcome whenever they appeared. At first, all the unit could boast in the line of sports activities was a lone ping-pong table. This stands out in vivid contrast with the equipment made available at a later date through the efforts of the Special Service Department.

Gradually, the facilities which the department was able to offer the men expanded. Despite the lack of available playing fields, a handicap which plagued the unit throughout its existence at Villejuif, there were leagues organized in Softball, Baseball, Basketball, Badminton, and Ping-Pong. The competition was particularly spirited in Softball where ten teams participated in an inter-hospital tournament, won by the representatives of the Office of the Registrar. Where it was not possible for a sport to be practiced on the post, arrangements were made with the Motor Pool and other departments concerned to provide transportation. In such manner a steady number of participants played golf and tennis, the parties being sent out averaging at least four monthly in each case. Table tennis tournaments were held periodically and attracted much attention in the detachment. These were both inter and intra-hospital tournaments. Among other athletic activities which occupied the attention of the men were their participation in a "Oala Sports Demonstration" sponsored by the French Committee and held at Karl Marx Stadium. Another of these sports which was perhaps less spectacular than the others but equally important because of the large number of participants, was horseshoe pitching. During any of the daylight hours it was no uncommon sight to see all of the courts occupied by enthusiastic groups of pitchers slinging the shoes with abandon. Interest in football was cultivated by tours arranged to the leading contests in the area with transportation provided by the Motor Pool.

A portion of the Medical football team, as well as its coach, was drawn from this unit and stimulated the unit's interest in the progress of the league.

Aside from the athletic activities there was a very busy program of social affairs in operation. Outstanding among these were the unit dances, four per month, which featured the excellent Special Services Dance Band under the direction of X. C. Tuller. Other musical entertainment was provided by the public address system and collection of records, both V-discs and Masterworks. This feature was available both to patients and detachment personnel.

The appreciation of classical music was fostered by classes in the subject. Unit radios, over 40 in number, were made available on the various wards through the efforts of the Special Service Department which maintained and distributed them throughout the hospital area.

Arrangements were concluded with French Civilian Special Service to provide French entertainment each Friday for the patients and members of the detachment. Once each week a tour of Paris under competent guides who knew the city was conducted, as well as occasional tours to surrounding centers of interest like Fontainebleau, Chantilly and Versailles. Theater tickets for officers and enlisted men were obtained by Special Services for such attractions as Le Casino de Paris, Folies Bergere, the Olympia, Euse-Marigny, and Empire theaters and many other special events. News coverage and current reading material was provided through the distribution via Special Services of "The Stars and Stripes", "Yank", "The Herald Tribune", and the various magazine kits.

Information and Education's activities were dictated by the necessity of furnishing the members of this command with the requisite orientation material designed to make each individual aware of his part in the great issues of war and peace, as well as with information concerning the educational facilities available to him as well as the actual conducting of unit classes in various subjects. Two hourly periods of orientation were held during which "Army Talks" and the other available educational material were discussed. Regularly, illustrative films were shown to the assembled group and these were followed by pertinent discussion periods. The various aspects of redeployment, the GI Bill of Rights, and post-war problems were among the topics treated. During most of our stay here, the unit school functioned with classes conducted in French by a civilian instructor whose pupil-strength in all groups averaged thirty. In Music Appreciation, and in Bookkeeping, both elementary and advanced. I and X materials of instruction were utilized in all of these courses. Supplementing these activities and providing an added source of entertainment for detachment and patients alike was the Unit Library of more than 500 volumes and a lending system

which insured complete coverage of the hospital. As many as 2,000 individuals were served by the library which remained open 12 hours daily.

The Sergeant's Club, with a separate building for its use, was the center of recreation for the non-cons. Its weekly dances, well-managed bar and games room, answered the need for relaxation adequately. For the Initiated Men a day room, reading room and bar were provided. These were centrally located in one large room which was a popular rendezvous. Ping-pong tables, small games and reading material, together with comfortable furnishings were arranged through Special Services.

The unit theater was established early in our stay here and, through the efforts of Special Services, it succeeded in providing at least two complete shows daily with newsreels and short subjects for the amusement of more than four hundred patrons. It moved its quarters several times as convenience dictated. The theater was equipped with twin projectors, thus eliminating time lapse between reels.

These multitudinous activities of the Department of Special Services were supplemented by the program arranged through Special Service higher headquarters. By this means our full quota of twenty-five were enabled to attend the various schools and universities whose facilities were available to members of the Armed Forces.

This ambitious program was curtailed only on the receipt of moving orders 9 November 1945. Even during the staging process, however, movies, reading matter, books, a limited number of radios and a complete orientation program designed to prepare homebound men for their places in civilian life, were carried on.

2. American Red Cross

The American Red Cross has been one of the most active sections on the post. They have had a most excellent program of recreation and welfare activities for the unit. During the month of June the Red Cross moved into their enlarged quarters and immediately established a craft workshop for the patients, woodwork, metal work, leather carving, and engraving facilities were made available to all that desired to avail themselves of the equipment. There were an average of 2 moving pictures and three legitimate shows a week for ambulatory patients and moving pictures and stage shows for the bed patients and closed wards at least 3 times a week. The Red Cross workers covered the wards and distributed candy, cigarettes, reading materials, toilet articles, and craft facilities to the bed patients. The ABC conducted tours of Paris and vicinity that were well patronized by patients and

unit personnel alike.

In addition to recreation, which undoubtedly played an essential role in the program, it should be mentioned also that during this period there were many indications that the case work program gained momentum and acted as a vent as well as a constructive aid to those patients who so vitally needed both of these factors. This phase of the Red Cross service was extremely active all during the functioning of the hospital.

The American Red Cross was continually called on by Assigned Enlisted Personnel, as well as patients, for "Health and Welfare Consultations". There were numerous cases where simple interviews took care of these requests, but many were time consuming and required a great deal of work. Table XIII, below, shows the number of cases each month that required complete work up, (also see Graph VIII). It must be realized that these figures are only for those cases where complete case work-up was required. Also, it should be pointed out that the ratio between those requests originating with the assigned personnel and the patient personnel were extremely high.

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV*
REQUESTS FROM ASSIGNED PERSONNEL	17	5	7	8	10	4	4	14	15	14	10
REQUESTS FROM PATIENTS	26	16	28	64	48	78	138	45	40	45	5

*Nine days only.

TABLE XIII

3. Chaplains

During the first few months of the operation of the 191st (US) General Hospital as a unit, there were three chaplains assigned, two Protestant and one Catholic. Later this number was reduced to two, one each of Protestant and Catholic. The Chaplains' Office was extremely busy during the first six months of operation when the unit was receiving battle casualties and performed most excellent and comforting work among the patients.

Services were held each Sunday for both Protestant and Catholic, Confessions for the Catholic, and Sabbath Eve Services for the Jewish. The Chaplains assumed the responsibility of grave registrations and body identification.

Numerous letters from parents of hospitalized personnel were answered, letters of condolence written, personal interviews with hospitalized men and assigned personnel. Mass was held for the P.O.W. stockade.

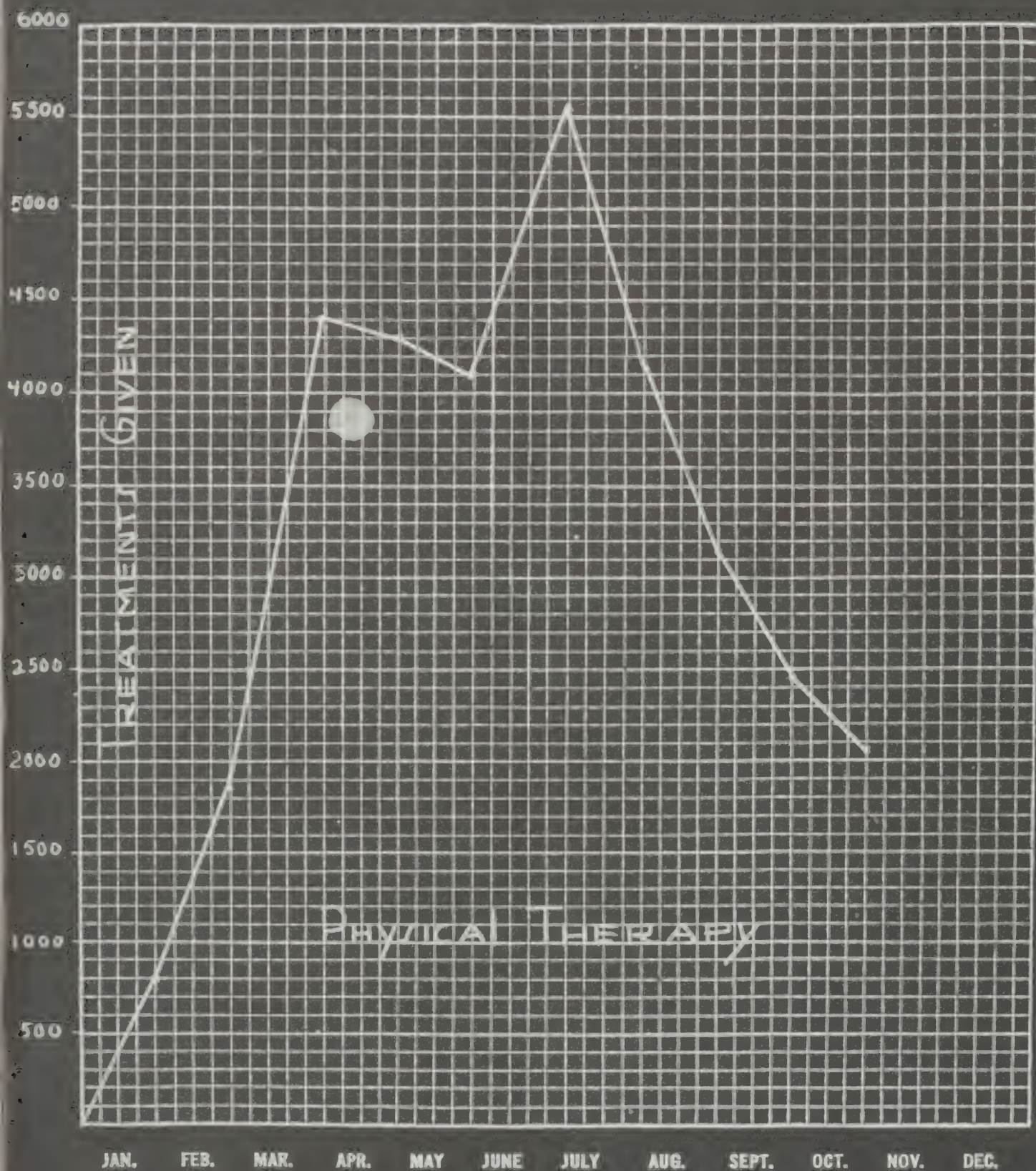
Services were well attended by all beliefs.

4. Post Exchange:

The Post Exchange first started operation on a small scale soon after the unit landed in England. The Commanding Officer officially appointed an Exchange Council several days before the first of January, 1945. At first the Exchange facilities were available only to assigned personnel, but very soon sufficient rations were available for the members of the Detachment of Patients. By the end of the first month's operation, mobile units were in use taking rations and supplies to bed patients. The facilities of this service expanded rapidly and offered complete service by adding a modern well-equipped barber shop (3 chairs), shoe shining facilities, tailor and pressing shop, and also dry cleaning. In June a modern ice cream and soda fountain was put into operation in its own building. This service offered by the Post Exchange, proved to be one of the most appreciated and most popular.

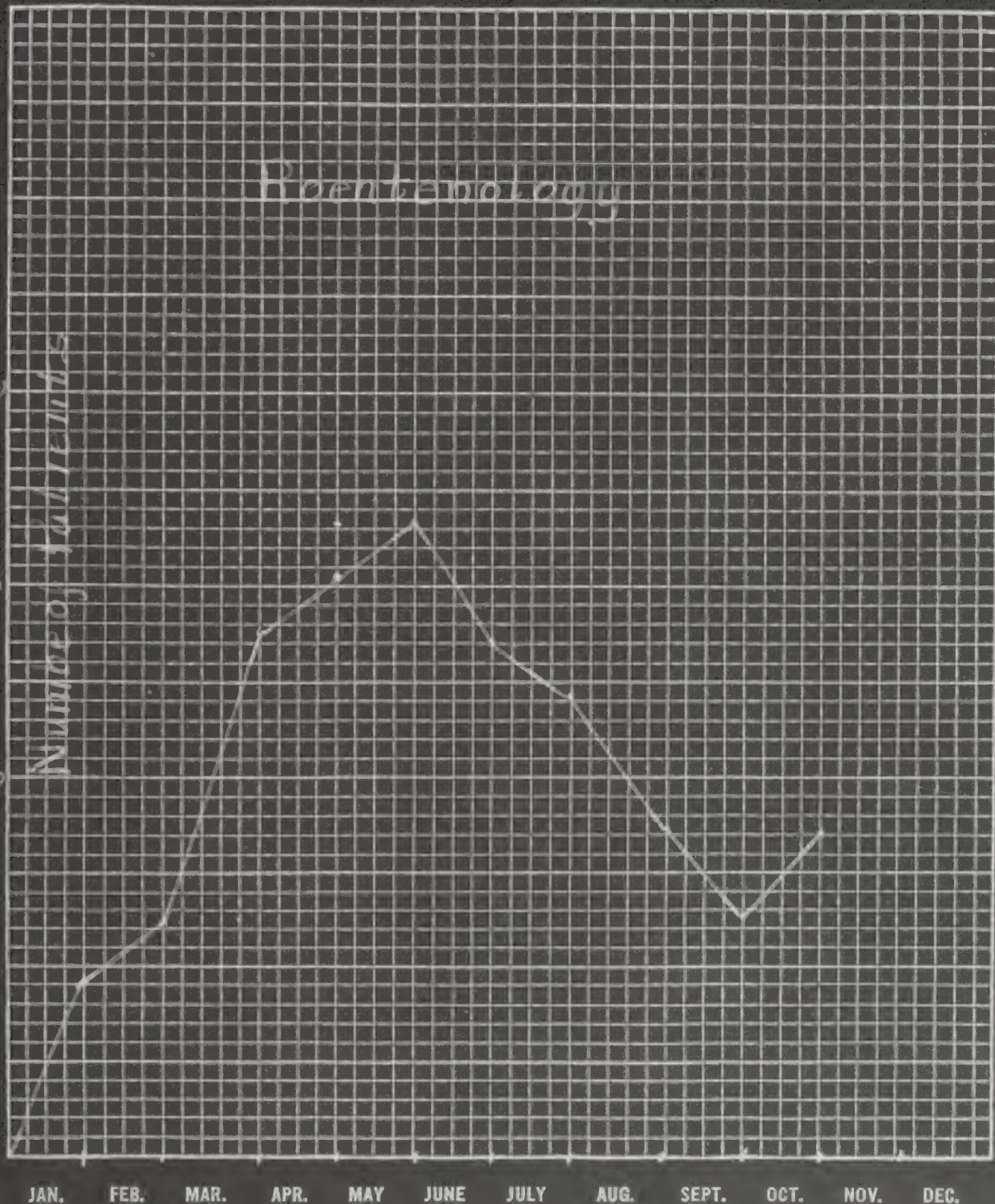
A raffle system was used for the sale of certain items; such as, watches, cigarette lighters, and fountain pens. Each man desiring to purchase one of these items aimed up for it and then a drawing was held for the one who was eligible to purchase the item.

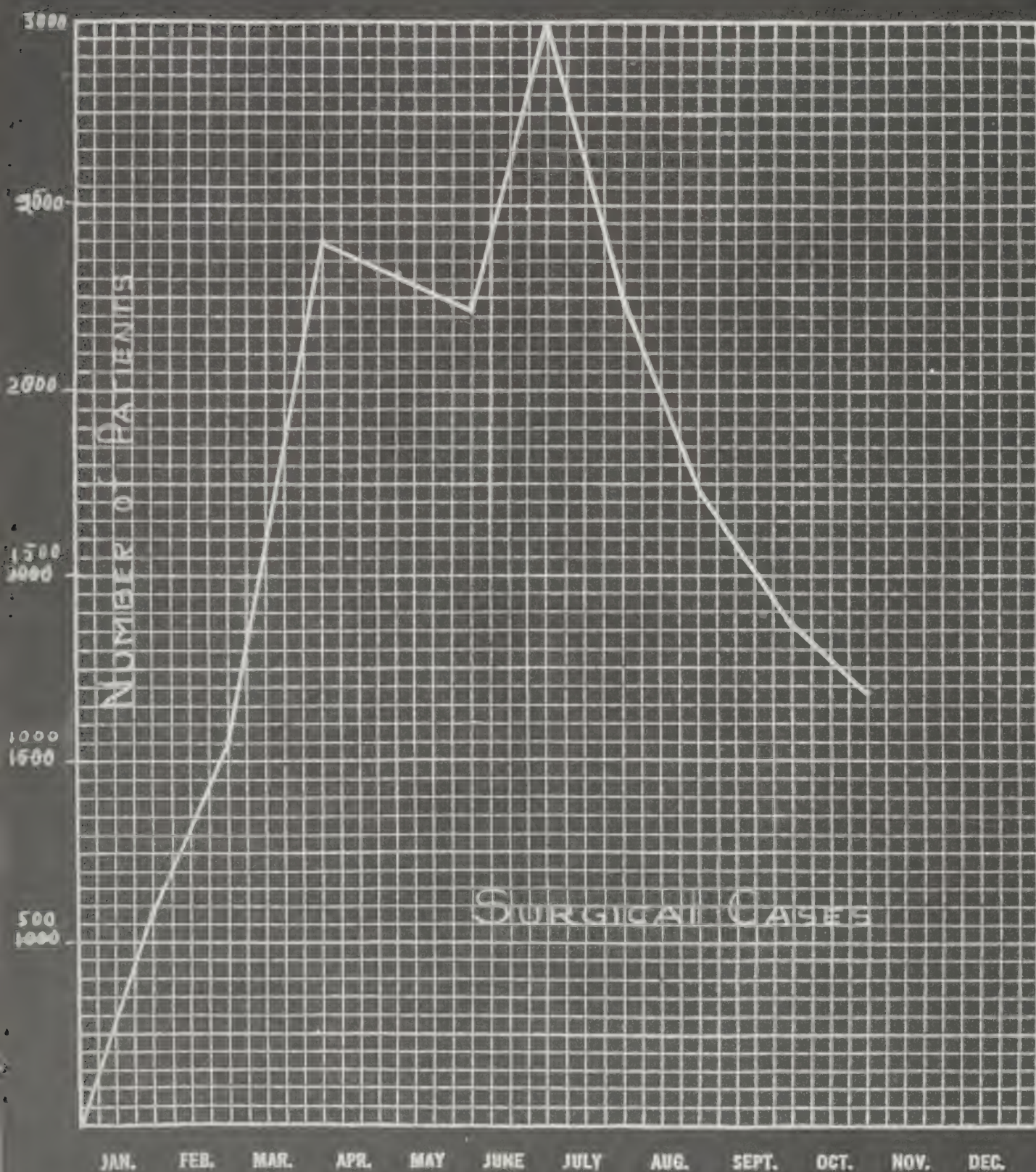
WINGDOTT M. THILAN
Major, MC
Commanding



Röntgenology

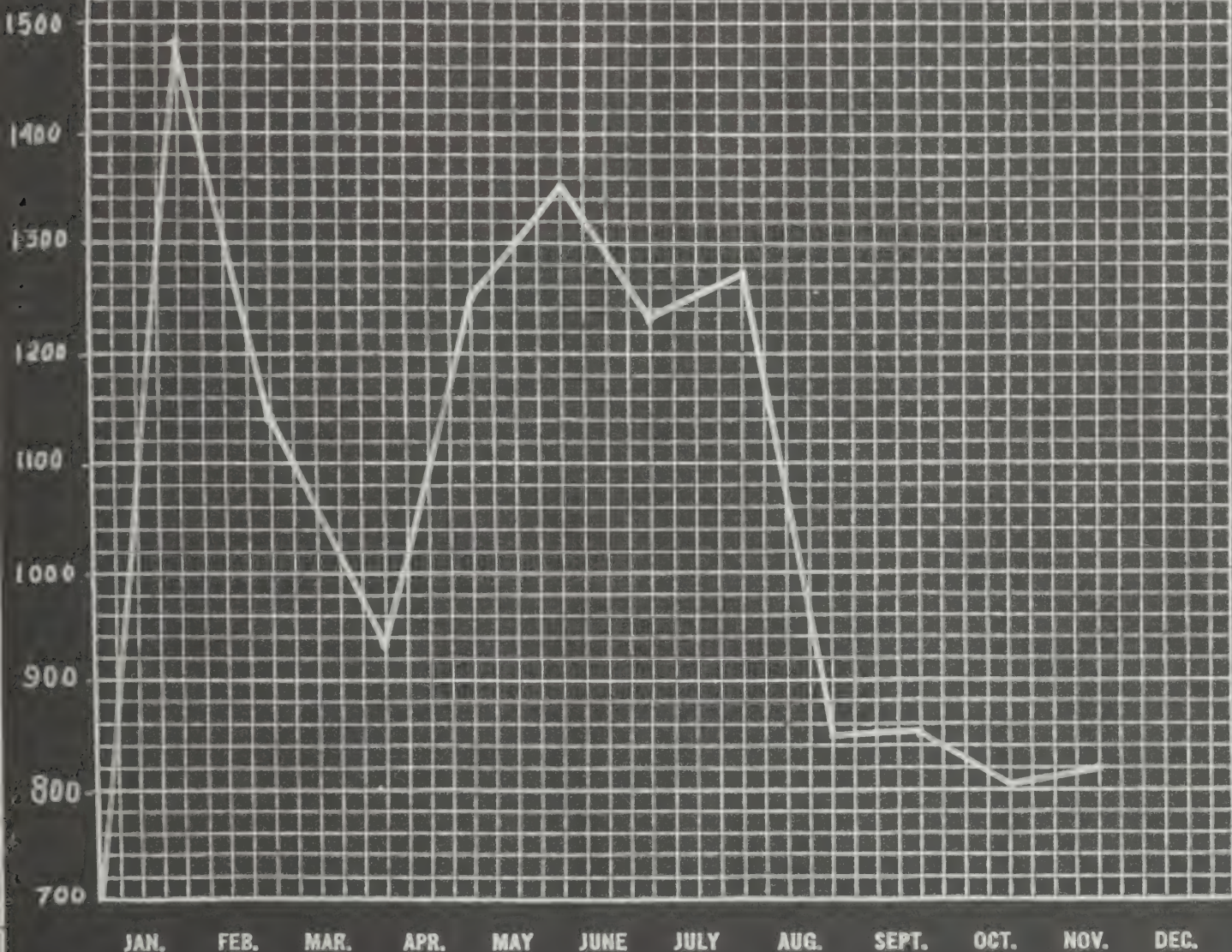
Number of Patients

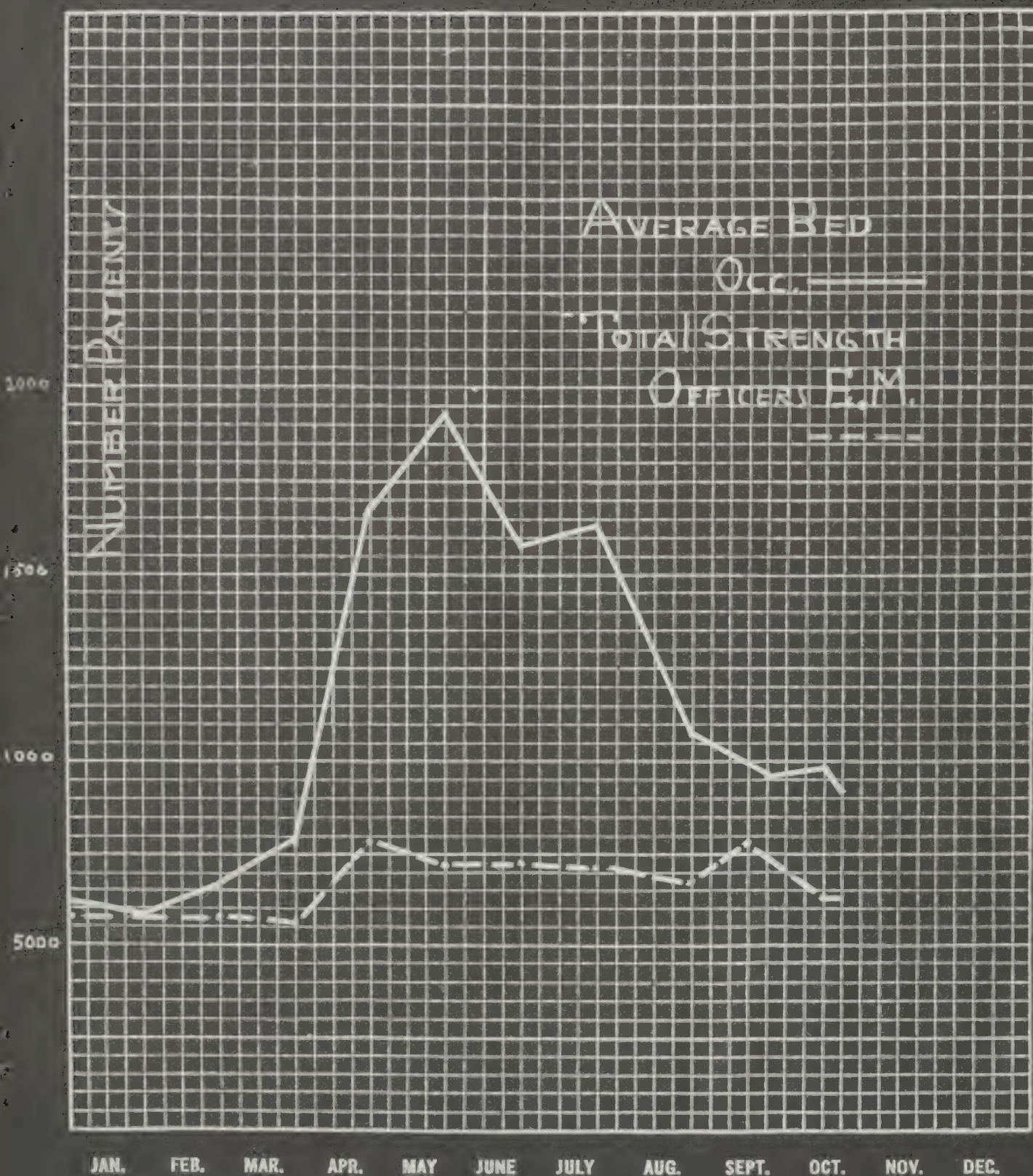


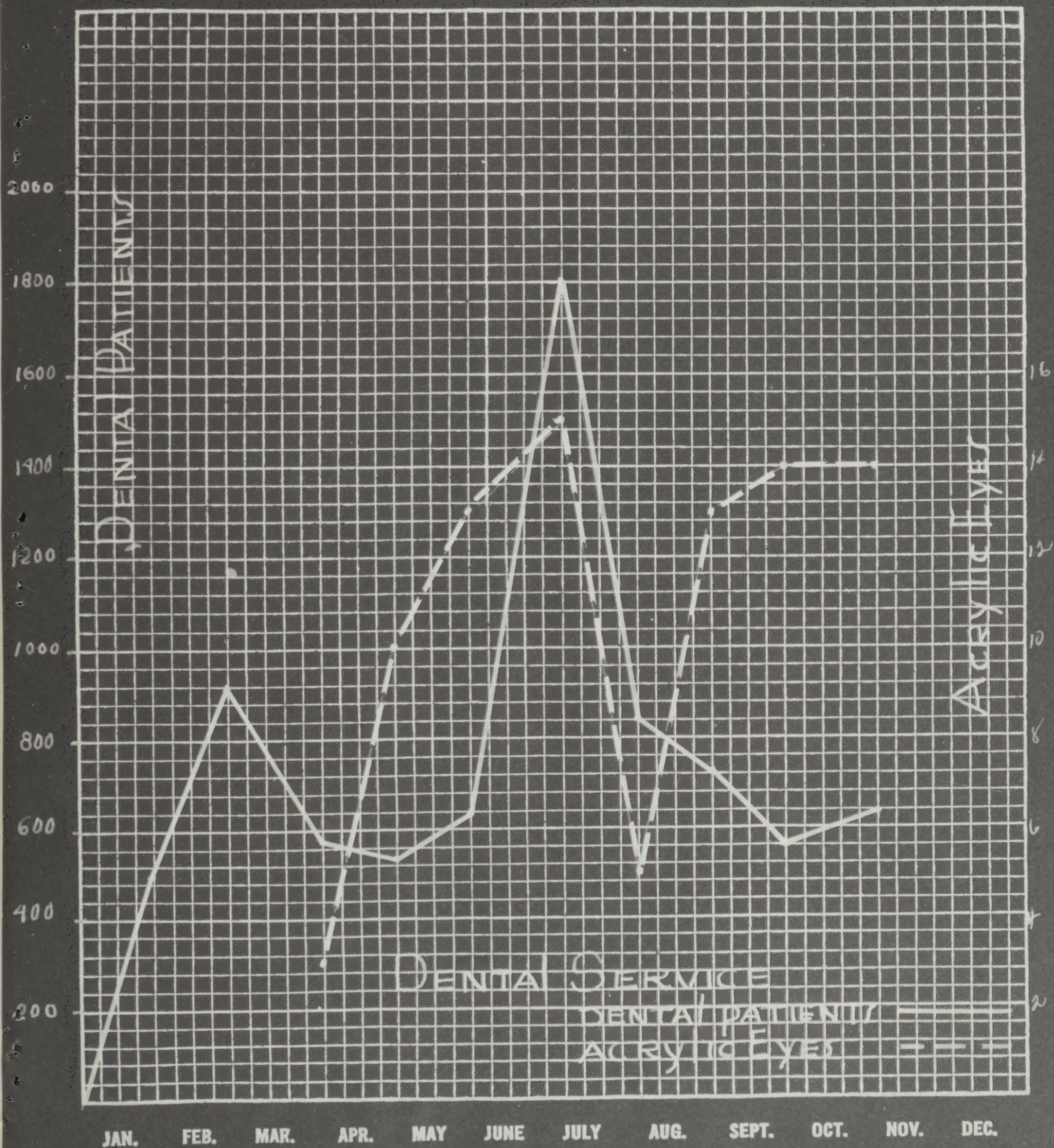


CENSUS

MEDICAL SECTION







180

165

150

135

120

105

90

75

60

45

30

15

NUMBER OF REQUEST

HEALTH & WELFARE REQUESTS

ASSIGNED PERSONNEL
PATIENTS

